



An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Integrated Pollution Control Licensing

Batneec Guidance Note
For the Manufacture of
Synthetic Fibres

Environmental Protection Agency

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This document does not purport to be and should not be considered a legal interpretation of the provisions and requirements of the E.P.A. Act, 1992.

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Batneec Guidance Note For The Manufacture of Synthetic Fibres

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Environmental Protection Agency

ESTABLISHED

The Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, was enacted on 23 April, 1992 and under this legislation the Agency was formally established on 26 July, 1993.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Agency has a wide range of statutory duties and powers under the Act. The main responsibilities of the Agency include the following:

- the licensing and regulation of large/complex industrial and other processes with significant polluting potential, on the basis of integrated pollution control (IPC) and the application of best available technologies for this purpose;
- the monitoring of environmental quality, including the establishment of databases to which the public will have access, and the publication of periodic reports on the state of the environment;
- advising public authorities in respect of environmental functions and assisting local authorities in the performance of their environmental protection functions;

- the promotion of environmentally sound practices through, for example, the encouragement of the use of environmental audits, the establishment of an eco-labelling scheme, the setting of environmental quality objectives and the issuing of codes of practice on matters affecting the environment;

- the promotion and co-ordination of environmental research;
- the licensing and regulation of all significant waste recovery activities, including landfills and the preparation and updating periodically of a national hazardous waste plan for implementation by other bodies; and
- generally overseeing the performance by local authorities of their statutory environmental protection functions.

STATUS

The Agency is an independent public body. Its sponsor in Government is the Department of the Environment. Independence is assured through the selection procedures for the Director General and Directors and the freedom, as provided in the legislation, to act on its own

initiative. The assignment, under the legislation, of direct responsibility for a wide range of functions underpins this independence. Under the legislation, it is a specific offence to attempt to influence the Agency, or anyone acting on its behalf, in an improper manner.

ORGANISATION

The Agency's headquarters are located in Wexford and it operates five regional inspectorates, located in Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Castlebar and Monaghan.

MANAGEMENT

The Agency is managed by a full-time Executive Board consisting of a Director General and four Directors. The Executive Board is appointed by the Government following detailed procedures laid down in the Act.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Agency is assisted by an Advisory Committee of twelve members. The members are appointed by the Minister for the Environment and are selected mainly from those nominated by organisations with an interest in environmental and developmental matters. The Committee has been given a wide range of advisory functions under the Act, both in relation to the Agency and to the Minister.

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Advisory Committee, E.P.A.
County & City Engineers Association
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Department of the Environment
Department of Health
Department of the Marine
Irish Business and Employers Confederation

Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Interpretation of BATNEEC	2
3. Sector Covered By This Guidance Note	
4	
4. Control Technologies	5
4.1 Introduction	5
4.2 Technologies for load minimisation	6
4.3 Prevention of emissions	6
4.4 Technologies for recovery and recycle	6
4.5 Technologies for treating emissions to air	7
4.6 Specific technologies for treating water emissions	7
4.7 Specific technologies for the treatment and disposal of wastes	8
5. Emission Limit Values	10
5.1 Reference Conditions	10
5.2 Interpretation of Compliance	10
5.3 Emissions to Air	11
5.4 Emissions to Water	12
6. Compliance Monitoring	14
6.1 Emissions to Air	14
6.2 Emissions to Water	14
6.3 Solid Waste Monitoring	14
Appendix 1 Sources and Emissions	15
1. Introduction	15
2. Sources of Emissions to Air	15
3. Sources of Emissions to Water	16
4. Sources of Waste	17
Appendix 2 Principal References	20
Appendix 3 IPC Publications	21

1. INTRODUCTION

This Guidance Note is one of a series issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and is designed to provide guidance to those applying for integrated pollution control licences under the EPA Act. It should also be read in conjunction with *Application Guidance Notes*, available under separate cover.

It should be noted at the outset, that noise is not included within the scope of this work and guidance on this parameter has been issued separately.

This Guidance Note comprises six main sections and three appendices. Following this introduction, Section 2 contains a general note on the interpretation of BATNEEC. The industrial activity covered by the terms of this note is given in Section 3. In Section 4, the technologies to control emissions are tabulated and in Section 5 the specific emission limit values (ELVs) are given. The last section contains comments on compliance monitoring requirements. Appendix 1 gives the main sources of emissions, and the principal releases from such sources: Appendix 2 details the principal references used in drawing up this Guidance Note and Appendix 3 gives details of other IPC publications.

All applicants for Integrated Pollution Control licences, in the sector covered by this note, should carefully examine the information laid down in this Guidance Note, and should use this information to assist in the making of a satisfactory application for an Integrated Pollution Control licence to the Agency. It should be clearly understood that achieving the emission limit values does not, by itself, meet the overall requirements in relation to IPC. In addition to meeting such values the applicant will also be required to demonstrate that waste minimisation is a priority objective and to put in place particular abatement measures to reduce overall mass emissions and pollutant load where this is necessary to protect the ambient environment.

The technologies and the associated emission limit values (ELVs) identified in this Guidance Note are, at the time of writing, regarded as representing BATNEEC for new activities. BATNEEC is not a static quality and will change as technologies, environmental factors and costs alter with the passage of time. The Agency may amend or update the guidance contained in this note should such amendments seem appropriate. The information contained in this Guidance Note is intended to be used only as a tool to assist in determining the BATNEEC for an operation in this sector and should not be taken to be a definitive authority on the BATNEEC for this sector. This Note should not be considered as a legal document.

2. INTERPRETATION OF BATNEEC

BATNEEC means '*the best available technology not entailing excessive costs*'. The technology in question should be **Best** at preventing pollution and **Available** in the sense that it is procurable by the industry concerned. **Technology** itself is taken as the techniques and the use of the techniques, including training and maintenance etc. **NEEC** addresses the balance between environmental benefit and financial expense.

The objective of the Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Costs (BATNEEC) Guidelines is to provide a list of technologies which will be used by the EPA to determine BATNEEC for a scheduled activity. The BATNEEC identified in this Guidance Note is used as a basis for setting emission limit values. It is intended to update these guidelines as required in order to incorporate technological advances as they occur.

In the identification of BATNEEC, emphasis is placed on pollution prevention techniques, including cleaner technologies and waste minimisation, rather than end-of-pipe treatment. Consideration should be given to energy efficient technology and practices.

Technologies identified in the BATNEEC guidelines are considered to be current best practice for the purposes of setting emission limit values. These technologies are representative of a wide range of currently employed technologies appropriate to particular circumstances. However, the guidance issued in this note in respect of the use of any technology, technique or standard does not preclude the use of any other similar technology, technique or standard which may achieve the same emission. The entire range would not necessarily be appropriate in specific cases. The specific choice depends on a wide range of circumstances but the crucial factor is that the selected regime achieves BATNEEC. In applying BATNEEC, Environmental Quality Objectives (EQOs) must be respected where set. Measures such as in-plant changes, raw material substitution, process recycling and improved material handling and storage practices, may also be employed to effect reductions in emissions. As well as providing for the installation of equipment and the operation of procedures for the reduction of possible emissions, BATNEEC will also necessitate the adoption of an on-going programme of environmental management and control, which will focus on continuing improvements aimed at prevention, elimination and/or progressive reduction of emissions.

As described in the EPA Act of 1992, BATNEEC will be used to prevent, eliminate or, where that is not practicable, limit, abate, or reduce an emission from an activity which is listed in the First Schedule to the Act. The use of BATNEEC is construed in the Act to mean the provision and proper maintenance, operation, use and supervision of facilities which are the most suitable for the purposes.

In determining BATNEEC for an activity, regard shall be had to:

- the current state of technical knowledge;
- the requirements of environmental protection;
- the application of measures for these purposes, which do not entail excessive costs, having regard to the risk of significant environmental pollution which, in the opinion of the Agency, exists.

For existing facilities, additional regard shall be had to:

- the nature, extent and effect of the emission concerned;
- the nature and age of the existing facilities connected with the activity and the period during which the facilities are likely to be used or to continue in operation, and
- the costs which would be incurred in improving or replacing these existing facilities in relation to the economic situation of activities of the class concerned.

The technologies and the associated emission limit values (ELVs) identified in this Guidance Note are regarded as representing BATNEEC for a *new* activity. However, it is also generally envisaged that *existing* facilities will progress towards attainment of similar emission limit values, but the specific ELV requirements and associated time frames will be identified on a case by case basis when the licence application is being processed. Furthermore, for *all* facilities, additional and more stringent requirements may be specified on a site-specific basis whenever environmental protection so requires. Hence the BATNEEC guidelines are not the sole basis on which licence emission limit values are to be set, since information from other sources will also be considered, including site-specific environmental and technical data, plant financial data and other relevant information.

3. SECTOR COVERED BY THIS GUIDANCE NOTE

This Guidance Note covers SECTOR 8.4 of the activities specified in the First Schedule to the EPA Act 1992. These are:

8.4 The manufacture of synthetic fibres.

4. CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As explained in Section 2, this Guidance Note identifies BATNEEC but obviously does so in the absence of site-specific information. Accordingly it represents the requirements expected of any new activity covered by the Note, but does not exclude additional requirements which may form part of the granting of a licence for a specific site.

The approach to be used in selecting BATNEEC is based on the following hierarchy:

- Process design / redesign changes to **eliminate** emissions and wastes that might pose environmental problems (e.g. use of powder coating instead of solvent based).
- **Substitution** of materials (e.g. water based coatings instead of solvent based) by environmentally less harmful ones.
- Demonstration of waste **minimisation** by means of process control, inventory control and end-of-pipe technologies, etc.

The existing or possible measures for preventing, reducing and controlling emissions are described in this section. These range from relatively simple containment measures to sophisticated recovery and "end-of-pipe" technologies and include:

- (i) Load minimisation
- (ii) Containment
- (iii) Recovery/recycle
- (iv) Emission reduction
- (v) Waste treatment and disposal

The technical feasibility of the measures listed below has been demonstrated by various sources. Used singly or in combination, the measures represent BATNEEC solutions when implemented in the appropriate circumstances. The circumstances depend on plant scale, materials used, nature of the products made, number of different products produced, etc. A summary of the treatments for various emissions is given at the end of the section.

Note that where hazardous (including asphyxiant) dusts or vapours occur, safety procedures (acceptable to the Health and Safety Authority) should be adopted. In these and any other matters concerning safety, appropriate safe working practices should be adopted and nothing in this note should be construed as advice to the contrary.

4.2 TECHNOLOGIES FOR LOAD MINIMISATION

(No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).

- Pressure control to minimise nitrogen consumption and associated losses from reactors.
- Additions of reagents to reactors via sluice valves.
- Inventory control.
- Optimisation of water usage.
- Countercurrent product rinsing.
- Mother liquor treatment (recuperation, oxidation).
- Dry equipment cleaning and dry vacuum systems, where feasible.
- Separation of cooling water, storm water and process effluents of different origin in order to permit appropriate treatment options.

4.3 PREVENTION OF EMISSIONS

(No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).

- Enclosure of materials (excluding bulk liquids), handling and transfer within a suitable building.
- Minimisation of tank filling losses by e.g. vapour return systems.
- Low loss vacuum pumps, e.g. dry vacuum pumps, once through oil pumps, cryogenic solvent as pump seal liquid.
- Bunding of tanks.
- Single controlled emission point for all large dedicated plants.
- Overground pipelines and transfer lines.
- Check system to avoid mixing incompatible materials.
- Bunding of all stored materials with separate bunding for incompatibles.
- Overfilling protection on bulk storage tanks.
- Prevention of rain ingress, wind entrainment , etc. for stored materials.

4.4 TECHNOLOGIES FOR RECOVERY AND RECYCLE

(No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).

- Catalyst regeneration.
- Acid recovery and reuse.
- Separate organic and aqueous phase drains from process buildings.
- Solvent recovery.
- Water condensers on reactor overheads.
- Refrigerated condensers on reactor overheads.
- Cryogenic condensation on reactor overheads.
- Carbon adsorption/desorption on vapour streams containing organics.
- Polymer adsorption/desorption on vapour streams containing organics.
- Aqueous scrubbing with solvent recovery.
- Reuse in another industry.

4.5 TECHNOLOGIES FOR TREATING EMISSIONS TO AIR

(No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).
(Symbols refer to Table 4.1)

- Aqueous scrubbing (T1).
- Cyclones (T2).
- Bag filters (T3).
- Incineration [thermal, catalytic and regenerative] (T4).

4.6 TECHNOLOGIES FOR TREATING WATER EMISSIONS (Symbols refer to Tables 4.2). (No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).

4.6.1 Pre Treatment

- Precipitation (F1).
- Oxidation (F2).
- Acid recovery (F3)

4.6.2 Primary Treatment

- pH Correction/neutralisation (F4).
- Coagulation/flocculation/precipitation (F5).
- Sedimentation/filtration/floatation (F6).

4.6.3 Secondary Treatment

- Biofilters (F7).
- Anaerobic treatment (F8).
- Wet air oxidation (F9).
- Activated sludge/aeration lagoons (F10).
- Extended aeration (F11).
- Nitrification/denitrification (F12).

4.6.4 Tertiary Treatment

- Filtration/coagulation/precipitation (F13).
- Ozonation/Oxidation (F14).
- Activated Carbon polishing (F15).
- Resin beds (F16).

4.7 TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES

(No priority ranking is intended, and the appropriate selection in a particular case will depend on the specifics of the process concerned and on site constraints).

4.7.1 Sludge Treatment

- Gravity thickening
- Dissolved air floatation
- Filtration
- Centrifugation
- Sludge digestion
- Drying

4.7.2 Disposal

- Incineration (Incinerator emissions are the subject of a separate note).
- Engineered landfill of wastes.
- Landspreading of wastes subject to for example metal content analysis.

Table 4.1 Summary of Technologies for Treating Emissions to Air
(Symbols refer to section 4.5)

Emission Type	Technology
VOCs	T4, T1
NO _x (and acid vapours)	T1
Dust	T2, T3
Odours	T4, T1

Table 4.2 Summary of Technologies for Treating Water Emissions
(Symbols refer to section 4.6)

Emission Type	Technology
Organics	F5, F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11
Catalyst (Metals)	F1, F5
Acids/Alkali	F4, F3
Cyanides	F2, F9, F10, F11, F14
Ammonia/Nitrate	F12, F9, F8, F10, F11
Phosphorus	F13, F9, F8, F10, F11
Trace Organics	F9, F10, F11, F14, F15, F16

5. EMISSION LIMIT VALUES

5.1 REFERENCE CONDITIONS

The reference conditions for concentrations of substances in emissions to air from contained sources are:

For non-combustion gases:

Temperature 273 °K; Pressure 101.3 kPa; no correction for water vapour content.

For combustion gases:

Temperature 273 °K; Pressure 101.3 kPa; dry gas.

Oxygen content 3% (dry) for liquid and gaseous fuels, 6% (dry) for solid fuels.

These units and reference conditions may not be suitable for continuous monitoring methods and may, by agreement with the Agency, be converted for day to day control purposes into values more suitable for the available instrumentation.

5.2 INTERPRETATION OF COMPLIANCE

Unless otherwise detailed in the licence, the following interpretation of compliance with limit values should apply:

5.2.1 Emissions to Air

For **continuously monitored** emissions, the following will be required for compliance with measurements based on 30 minute mean values (unless otherwise stated):

- (i) 97% of all 30 minute mean measurements shall be below 1.2 times the emission limit.
- (ii) No 30 minute mean measurement shall exceed 2.0 times the emission limit.
- (iii) All daily mean values shall be less than the emission limit.

Where **periodic monitoring** is used to check compliance, all samples should meet the consent conditions.

5.2.2 Emissions to Waters

The limit values for discharges to water are based on 24 hour flow proportional composite samples unless otherwise specified.

5.3 EMISSIONS TO AIR

Emission Limit Values representing BATNEEC are given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 - Emission Limit Values for Emissions to Air

Constituent Group or Parameter (see Note 1)	Class	Mass Flow Threshold for ELV	Emission Limit Value (mg/Nm³) (see Note 2)
Carcinogenic Substances	T.A. Luft 1	>0.5 g/hr	0.1
	T.A. Luft 2	>5 g/hr	1.0
	T.A. Luft 3	>25 g/hr	5.0
	Substances (other than those above) with R45 designation	>0.5 kg/hr	5.0
Inorganic Dust Particles	T.A. Luft 1	>1 g/hr	0.2
	T.A. Luft 2	>5 g/hr	1.0
	T.A. Luft 3	>25 g/hr	5.0
Vaporous or Gaseous Inorganic Substances	T.A. Luft 1	>10 g/hr	1
	T.A. Luft 2	>50 g/hr	5
	T.A. Luft 3	>0.3 kg/hr	30
	T.A. Luft 4	>5.0 kg/hr	500
Organic Substances with Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential - POCP	U.K. AEA 1	>0.5 kg/hr	20
	U.K. AEA 2	>2.0 kg/hr	50
Organic Substances	T.A. Luft 1	>0.1kg/hr	20
	T.A. Luft 2	>2.0 kg/hr	100
	T.A. Luft 3	>3.0 kg/hr	150
General Dusts		<0.5 kg/hr	150
		>0.5 kg/hr	50

Note 1. Where a substance falls into more than one category the lower emission limit value applies.

Note 2. Achievement of ELV concentrations by the introduction of dilution air is not permitted.

5.4 Emissions to Water

Effluent should be minimised by recycling and re-use wherever practicable. The use of lower quality water may be possible for some parts of the process rather than fresh water.

All releases to waters are subject to a licence from the Agency. However any discharge to sewer will require the consent of the sanitary authority. BATNEEC to minimise the release of substances will generally include minimisation at source and either specific treatment of contaminated waste streams to remove particular substances or co-treatment of combined effluent streams or both. The Emission Limit Values for effluent discharges to waters are set out in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 - Emission Limit Values for Emissions to Water*

Constituent Group or Parameter	Limit Value	Notes
pH	6 - 9	5
BOD	>90% Removal or 40 mg/l	1,5
Number of Toxicity Units	5	2,5
Total Nitrogen (as N) **	>80% Removal or 15 mg/l	4,5
Total Phosphorus (as P) **	>80% Removal or 2 mg/l	4,5
Total Ammonia (mg/l as N)	10	5
Oils, Fats & Grease (mg/l)	25	5
Phenols (mg/l)	1.0	5
Cyanide (mg/l as CN)	0.2	5
Mineral Oil (mg/l) (Interceptors)	20	5
Fish Tainting	No Tainting	3,5
Mineral Oil (mg/l) (Biological Treatment)	1.0	5

* All values refer to daily averages, except where otherwise stated to the contrary, and except for pH which refers to continuous values. Limits apply to effluent prior to dilution by any uncontaminated streams, e.g. storm water, cooling water, etc.

** Only applicable to waters subject to eutrophication. One or both limits may apply, depending on the sensitivity of the receiving waters.

Notes for Table 5.2

1. The daily raw waste load for BOD is defined as the average daily mass arising for treatment over any three month period.

Calculations of the removal rates for BOD should be based on the differences between the waste loads arising for disposal and those discharged to the receiving waters. The amounts removed by treatment (chemical, physical, biological) may be included in the calculation.

2. The toxicity of the effluent shall be determined by testing an appropriate aquatic species. The number of toxic units (Tu) = $100/x$ hour EC/LC₅₀ in percentage vol/vol so that higher Tu values reflect greater levels of toxicity. For test regimes where species death is not easily detected, immobilisation is considered equivalent to death.
3. No substances shall be discharged in a manner which, or at a concentration which, following initial dilution causes tainting of fish or shellfish, interferes with normal patterns of fish migration or which accumulates in sediments or biological tissues to the detriment of fish, wildlife or their predators.
4. Reduction in relation to influent load. Total nitrogen means the sum total of Kjeldahl-nitrogen plus nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.
5. Consent conditions for discharge to sewer must be established with the sanitary authority, and different values may apply.

6. COMPLIANCE MONITORING

The methods proposed for monitoring the emissions from these sectors are set out below.

6.1 EMISSIONS TO AIR

6.1.1 Continuous monitoring on main emission points where technically practicable.

6.2.2 Periodic stack sampling as required by licence, taking account of the nature, magnitude and variability of the emission, and the reliability of the control technologies.

6.2 EMISSIONS TO WATER

6.2.1 Establish existing conditions prior to start-up, of key emission constituents and salient flora and fauna.

6.2.2 Daily monitoring of flow and volume, continuous monitoring of pH. Monitoring of other relevant parameters as deemed by the Agency taking account of the nature, magnitude and variability of the emission, and the reliability of the control technologies.

6.2.3 Monitoring of influent and effluent from the waste water treatment plant to establish % BOD reduction and early warning of any difficulties in waste water treatment plant, or unusual loads.

6.2.4 Periodic fish tainting and toxicity tests where appropriate taking account of the nature, magnitude and variability of the emission, and the reliability of the control technologies.

6.2.5 Periodic biodegradability checks where appropriate on effluents to municipal waste treatment plants, both prior to start-up and thereafter.

6.3 SOLID WASTE MONITORING

6.3.1 The recording in a register of the types, quantities, date and manner of disposal of all wastes.

6.3.2 Leachate testing of sludges and other material as appropriate being sent for landfilling.

6.3.3 Annual waste minimisation report showing efforts made to reduce specific consumption together with material balance and fate of all waste materials.

APPENDIX 1

SOURCES AND EMISSIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

In this section, the major sources of emissions to air and water are identified, as are the principal sources of waste from the sector. It should be borne in mind that the identified list of sources is not all encompassing, nor will every plant falling within an individual sector have every one of the emissions which are associated with the sector as a whole.

Emissions are considered under the following headings: fugitive and unscheduled emissions, and specific process emissions. Some of the latter are considered to have little potential environmental significance and these are designated as minor (m). (In specific plants, the designation of emissions as minor will be made on an individual basis during the licensing process).

2. SOURCES OF EMISSION TO AIR

2.1 Fugitive and Unscheduled Emissions

- Vapour losses during storage, filling and emptying of bulk chemical tanks (including hose decoupling).
- Fugitive emissions of particulate matter from open storage, loading and unloading of solid materials.
- Bursting disk and relief valve discharges.
- Leakages from flanges, pumps, seals, valve glands, etc.
- Stripping of volatile compounds from waste water treatment plant resulting in releases to air and/or odour problems

2.2 Process Emissions (Symbols refer to Table A1)

- Venting of nitrogen purges (S1).
- Losses from reactors (S1).
- Nitric acid rectification tower (S2).
- Dryers (S3).

- Pneumatic transfer systems (S3).
- Texturising (S4).
- Spinning Procedure (S6).
- Distillation vents (m).
- Drawing (S7).
- Material handling and storage (S5).
- Vacuum discharges (S1).

3. SOURCES OF EMISSIONS TO WATER

3.1 Spills and Diffuse Sources, etc.

- Contaminated stormwaters.
- Chemical tank leaks.
- Pipework leaks.
- Spillages.
- Bund Drains.
- Leakages from flanges, pumps, seals, valve glands, etc.

3.2 Processes Emissions (Symbols refer to Table A2)

- Seal losses from vacuum pumps (E1).
- Spent process liquors (E2).
- Wash waters (E1 and E2).
- Scrubber and abatement system liquors (E3).
- Aqueous phase from steam desorption of activated carbon (E4).
- Cooling tower blowdown (m).
- Laboratory effluent (m).

- Condensate (m).
- Boiler blowdown (m).
- Distillation plant (E5).

4. SOURCES OF WASTE (SYMBOLS REFER TO TABLE A3)

- Sludges from WWTP's abatement systems and settling ponds (W1).
- Still bottoms residue from solvent recovery plants (W2).
- Polymerisation process (W3).
- Spent adsorbents (W4).
- Shake down dusts from filters (W5).
- Laboratory waste (m).
- Contaminated drums, filters, equipment, packaging and protective clothing (W6).
- Spent oils and oil sludge (W7).

Table A1 - Summary of Sources and Emissions to Air
(Symbols refer to section 2.2 in Appendix)

Source	Emission
S1	VOCs
S2	NO _x
S3	Dust
S4	Oils (minor)
S5	VOCs Dust Acid Vapours Odours
S6	Acid Vapours (e.g. HNO ₃)
S7	Acid Vapours (e.g. H ₃ PO ₄)

Table A2 - Summary of Sources and Emissions to Water
(Symbols refer to section 3.2 in Appendix)

Source	Emission
E1	Organics Catalysts
E2	Acids Organics Cyanides
E3	Organics (VOCs) Acids
E4	Trace Organics
E5	Organics (solvents)

Table A3 - Summary of Sources of Solid Waste
(Symbols refer to section 4 in Appendix)

Source	Waste
W1	Organics Inorganics Oils, Fats, Grease
W2	Solvents Polymerised residues
W3	Waste Polymer Solids
W4	Activated Carbon (containing VOCs)
W5	Polymeric Particulates
W6	Solvents Chemicals Catalysts Polymers
W7	Mineral Oils Thermix Oils Coning Oils Heavy Fuel Oil Sludge

APPENDIX 2

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

1. U.S. EPA

1.1 Standards of Performance for Synthetic Fibre Production Facilities
(Title 40 CFR Chapter 3, Part-60, Subpart HHH).

2. Germany

2.1 T.A.. Luft (1986)

APPENDIX 3

I.P.C. Licensing Information Published by the Environmental Protection Agency

LC1/94	Integrated Pollution Control Licensing - Guide to Implementation and Enforcement in Ireland	£1.50
LC2/94	Integrated Pollution Control - Summary of Licensing Procedures	No charge
LC3/95	Environmental Protection Agency - Summary of its Structures Powers and Functions	No charge
LC4/94	Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) Licensing Fees	No charge
LC5/94	Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (Noise) Regulations, 1994.	No charge
LC6/95	BATNEEC Guidance Note for the Chemical Sector	£5.00
LC7/95	BATNEEC Guidance Note for the Waste Sector	£5.00
LC8/95	Guidance Note for Noise in Relation to Scheduled Activities	£3.00
LC9/95	Aspects of Licensing Procedures - Objections. Oral Hearing	£1.50
LC10/95	Fire-Water Retention Facilities (Draft) Guidance Note to Industry on the Requirements for Fire-Water Retention Facilities	£3.00
LC11/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for Board Manufacture	£5.00
LC12/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Production of Cement	£5.00
LC13/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Rendering of Animal By-products	£5.00
LC14/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Extraction of Alumina	£5.00
LC15/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Poultry Production Sector	£5.00

LC16/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Pig Production Sector	£5.00
LC17/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Slaughter of Animals	£5.00
LC18/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Manufacture of Sugar	£5.00
LC19/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for Electroplating Operations	£5.00
LC20/96	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Manufacture of Integrated Circuits & Printed Circuit Boards	£5.00
LC21/96	IPC Licensing & Control Annual Report, 1995	£5.00
LC22/97	BATNEEC Guidance Note for The Manufacture or Use of Coating Materials	£5.00
LC23/97	Information Leaflet on Intensive Agriculture	No charge
LC24/97	IPC Licensing & Control Annual Report, 1996	£5.00
LC25/97	BATNEEC Guidance Note for Wood Treatment and Preservation	£5.00

*These documents are available from EPA Publications, St. Martin's House, Waterloo Road, Dublin 4.
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